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**IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SANTA ROSA DIVISION**

In re: _____ | Case No.: 11-13214-AJ

DEAN GREGORY ASIMOS, | Chapter 7

Adv. Case No. 14-01018 CN

**REPLY MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT
OF MOTION FOR SUMMARY
JUDGMENT OF JASON EVERETT
THOMPSON**

JASON EVERETT THOMPSON,

Date: November 4, 2010

Plaintiff,

Time: 11:00 a.m.

10

Location: 99 South E Street
Santa Rosa, California

DEAN GREGORY ASIMOS.

Judge: Hon. Charles Novak

Defendant.

Jason Everett Thompson (“Plaintiff” or “Thompson”), plaintiff, and creditor of the above-named debtor, Dean Gregory Asimos (“Defendant” or "Asimos") hereby submits the following reply memorandum in support of his motion for summary judgment (Adv. D.I. 73)(the “Motion”), for an order, pursuant to Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (the “Fed. R. Civ. P.”), as incorporated herein pursuant to Rule 7056 of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure (the “Bankruptcy Rules”), granting summary judgment against the

1 Defendant Asimos and rendering a determination of nondischargeability or a declaration that
2 certain debts of Defendant Asimos, as set forth in the Motion, that have arisen since the filing
3 Chapter 13 Petition are not subject to the discharge order.

4 **I. SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT**

5 Defendant Asimos' Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion for Summary Judgment (Adv. D.I.
6 81)(the "Opposition") fails to acknowledge his own affirmative litigation conduct that has
7 forced Plaintiff to incur hundreds of thousands of dollars in attorneys' fees and costs in defense.
8 Defendant seeks to rely on the Discharge to preclude Plaintiff from recovering on any of his
9 claims, by taking a broad-brush approach to the "fair contemplation" doctrine. Although not
10 specifically articulated, Defendant Asimos seems to argue that the Contract Attorney Fees
11 Award, Court Costs Award and First Appeal Attorney Fee Award¹, which were awarded
12 pursuant to the prevailing party attorneys' fee provision in the prepetition contract between the
13 parties, each fall within the "reasonable contemplation" of the Plaintiff at the time Asimos filed
14 his bankruptcy petition. As set forth in the moving papers, and as further detailed below,
15 Plaintiff could not have reasonably contemplated Defendant Asimos' affirmative litigation
16 conduct that resulted in the damages Plaintiff seeks to recover.

17 Regardless, Defendant Asimos has not made any attempt in the Opposition to address
18 the Contempt Judgment and the Second Appeal Attorney Fee Award. Neither of those claims
19 arose out of the prepetition contract between the parties. Rather, both of those claims arose out
20 of Defendant Asimos' post-Discharge willful and intentional refusal to comply with the
21 Permanent Injunction against him that led to an award of attorneys' fees against him under Code
22 of Civil Procedure § 1218(a).

23 Finally, Defendant Asimos' argument that he should not be held responsible for his post-
24 petition litigation conduct because he did not know about the actions of his lawyer lacks
25 credibility in light of the specific evidence to the contrary.

26
27

¹ Except as otherwise defined herein, capitalized terms shall have the meaning set forth in the Joint
28 Stipulation of Facts in Support of Cross-Motions for Summary Judgment ("JSF") submitted in connection
with these motions (Adv. D.I. 73-2).

1 **II. ARGUMENT**

2 **A. The Undisputed Facts Support A Determination That Plaintiff's Claims**
2 **Were Not Discharged.**

3 **1. The "Fair Contemplation" Doctrine Does Not Provide a Shield**
4 **Against Plaintiff's Recovery of Post-Petition Attorneys' Fees**
4 **Caused By Asimos' Pursuit Of A "Whole New Course of**
5 **Litigation" Against Plaintiff.**

6 Defendant Asimos does not contend that an issue of material fact exists so as to prevent
7 a determination on Plaintiff's Declaratory Judgment cause of action. Indeed, the parties
8 submitted a Joint Stipulation of Facts for the Court to consider with respect to the Motion.
9 Instead, Defendant Asimos argues only that the jointly-submitted facts support an opposite
10 conclusion. He argues in favor of application of the "general rule" in the Ninth Circuit that
11 attorneys' fees stemming from a pre-petition contract fall within the "fair contemplation" of the
12 parties and are therefore subject to the Discharge. *See, e.g., Picerne Construction Corp., DBA*
13 *Camelback Construction v. Castellino Villas*, 836 F.3d 1028 (9th Cir. 2016); *Baroni v. Wells*
14 *Fargo Bank, N.A.*, 558 B.R. 916 (C.D. Cal. 2016); *In re SNTL Corp.*, 571 F.3d 826 (9th Cir.
15 2009); *Cal. Dep't of Health Servs. v. Jensen*, 995 F.2d 925 (9th Cir. 1993). [Opposition at 3:11
16 – 4:16].²

17 In making this argument, Defendant Asimos wholly glosses over his affirmative
18 litigation conduct in the state court proceedings that caused Plaintiff to incur hundreds of
19 thousands of dollars defending against Asimos' claims and appeals. In fact, the cases cited by
20 Defendant Asimos are plainly distinguished on their facts because none of the debtors in those
21 cases exhibited the same level of affirmative litigation conduct as did Defendant Asimos. In
22 fact, the debtor in each of those cases merely engaged in **defensive** conduct in an attempt to
23

24 2 Defendant Asimos makes an identical argument in support of his cross-motion for summary
25 judgment. (Adv. D.I. 76). Plaintiff addresses the case law cited and arguments made by Defendant
26 Asimos by way of his Opposition filed on October 21, 2020 (Adv. D.I. 79), which is incorporated
27 herein by reference.

1 preclude liability against him or her. Defendant Asimos, on the other hand, engaged in
2 affirmative conduct that clearly amounted to a “whole new course of litigation.” *See, Siegel v.*
3 *Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.*, 143 F.3d 525, 533- 34 (9th Cir. 1998); *see also, In re*
4 *Ybarra*, 424 F.3d 1018, 1024 (9th Cir. 2005).

5 In addition to the cases mentioned above, Defendant Asimos also relies on the case of
6 *Baroni v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*, 558 B.R. 916 (C.D. Cal September 30, 2016) asserting,
7 incorrectly, that “the court recognized that the Ninth Circuit’s ‘return to the fray’ exception is
8 narrow and that a court cannot carve out post-petition attorney’s fees from a discharge if the
9 conduct is related to the underlying, pre-petition action. *Id.*, 558 B.R. at 929.” (Opposition at
10 4:19-24). The *Baroni* court did not, as Defendant Asimos asserts, articulate a blanket
11 prohibition against recovery of post-petition attorneys’ fees that relate to a pre-petition action.
12 In fact, the *Baroni* court specifically recognized the distinction between the post-petition
13 adversary proceeding filed by the debtor in that case and the type of conduct exhibited by
14 Defendant Asimos in the state court proceedings, as follows:
15

16 While it is true that Allana’s post-confirmation litigation was styled
17 as an adversary proceeding, and sought affirmative relief in addition
18 to disallowance of Wells’ Fargo’s claim, the gravamen of the
19 complaint was that Wells Fargo did not have standing to enforce its
20 mortgage debt against Allana or the Henderson property.

21 *Baroni* at 929.

22 In a transparent attempt to liken his situation to that of the debtor in *Baroni*, Defendant
23 Asimos misrepresents his involvement in the state court litigation. Specifically, in the
24 Opposition, Defendant Asimos incorrectly states that he “did not file a new lawsuit against
25 Plaintiff or seek to engage in any unrelated and new litigation outside the scope of the pre-
26 petition complaint.” (Opposition at 6:1-2). Asimos continues: “While some post-filing
27 discovery and motion work was done, the Ninth Circuit in Camelback recognized that type of
28

1 activity behavior fell within the ambit of what was “fair contemplation” and allowed for the
2 discharge of the debt and subsequent attorneys’ fees that were incurred. *Id.* at 1036.”
3 (Opposition at 6:2-5). Asimos’ characterization of his involvement is belied by the evidence
4 before this Court. Asimos did not merely participate in some “post-filing discovery and motion
5 work.” Rather, the jointly submitted undisputed facts clearly reflect that Asimos affirmatively
6 sued Plaintiff for Breach of Contract, Breach of Good Faith and Fair Dealing, Accounting, Fraud
7 and Concealment, and Constructive Trust in connection with their pre-petition relationship by
8 way of his cross-complaint, and litigated those claims all the way through judgment. [JSF ¶¶ 6,
9 11, Exhibits 2 and 3]. By clear contrast, unlike the debtor in *Baroni*, Defendant Asimos did not
10 merely seek to extricate himself from the contractual liability that he ultimately received a
11 discharge of. He sought to *impose* liability on Plaintiff. He also sought to recover all of his
12 contractual attorneys’ fees against Plaintiff. After months of intense litigation, judgment was
13 entered against him in the San Francisco Action on these claims. Defendant Asimos should not
14 be permitted here to use the Discharge as a “sword” to undertake risk-free post-petition litigation
15 at Plaintiff’s expense. Certainly, if Defendant Asimos had been successful on his cross-
16 complaint, he would have been entitled to recover his attorneys’ fees against Plaintiff pursuant
17 to the pre-petition contract. Accordingly, the *Ybarra* and *Siegel* line of cases control here.
18 Defendant Asimos should not be allowed to use that same contract as a shield to avoid
19 responsibility for the Contract Attorney Fee Award and the Court Cost Award, both of which
20 he forced Plaintiff to incur defending against Asimos’ cross-complaint at trial.
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**2. Plaintiff Could Not Have Reasonably Contemplated That
Defendant Asimos Would Continue His Affirmative Litigation
Conduct, Post-Discharge, In An Attempt to Impose Liability
Against Plaintiff By Way Of The First Appeal**

29 Not only was Plaintiff required to defend himself at trial, Defendant Asimos continued

1 to pursue affirmative relief against Plaintiff after judgment was entered, by filing and
2 prosecuting the First Appeal, despite the fact that he had received a Discharge under Chapter 7.
3

4 If Defendant Asimos intended to rely upon the Discharge to avoid legal responsibility
5 for the Contract Attorney Fee Award and the Court Cost Award, as he attempts to do now, he
6 had no rational grounds to file and prosecute the First Appeal. Defendant Asimos' motivation
7 for the First Appeal is clearly illustrated by the factual and procedural record before this Court.
8 Defendant Asimos was not seeking merely to avoid liability for state court judgment against
9 him. Rather, as set forth in the Motion and as detailed in the admission of Asimos himself
10 further below, Defendant Asimos affirmatively prosecuted the First Appeal against Plaintiff in
11 an attempt to recover on his own pre-petition claims.
12

13 This affirmative conduct on appeal forced Plaintiff to incur over \$70,000 in fees which
14 were awarded to him by way of the First Appeal Attorney Fee Award. The record on this point
15 is clear. Defendant Asimos made the decision to pursue the First Appeal against Plaintiff, even
16 though he had received a Discharge in this Court. In so doing, Defendant Asimos clearly
17 "returned to the fray." Plaintiff is entitled to a declaration that the First Appeal Attorney Fee
18 Award is not subject to the Discharge.
19

20 **3. The Contempt Proceedings and Second Appeal Could Not
21 Have Been "Fairly Contemplated" By Plaintiff**

22 Defendant Asimos continued to cause damage to Plaintiff by refusing to execute the
23 Authorization, as he was required to do under the Permanent Injunction, thereby forcing Plaintiff
24 to incur even further attorneys' fees and costs. This refusal required the filing of Contempt
25 proceedings against Defendant Asimos and resulted in him being adjudged guilty of contempt
26 of court, beyond a reasonable doubt, after five (5) separate hearings on the issues. This knowing
27 and intentional conduct caused Plaintiff to incur over \$60,000 in attorneys' fees and costs simply
28

1 to obtain Defendant's signature on the Authorization. When he lost, Defendant Asimos still
2 kept fighting, seeking to have the Contempt Judgment overturned by way of the Second Appeal,
3 forcing Plaintiff to incur in excess of \$50,000 more in attorneys' fees.

4 The Contempt Judgment and the Second Appeal Attorney Fee Award both resulted from
5 Defendant Asimos' post-Discharge willful and intentional conduct which was wholly unrelated
6 to the pre-petition business relationship between the parties. On these claims in particular, the
7 case law relied upon by Defendant is inapplicable. Each of the cases cited with respect to the
8 "fair contemplation" doctrine involve claims for attorneys' fees that arise out of a prevailing
9 party provision in a pre-petition contract. However, the Contempt Judgment attorney fee award
10 and the Second Appeal Attorney Fee Award were not based on the attorneys' fee provision in
11 the pre-petition contract between the parties. Rather, those fees were awarded pursuant to
12 California Code of Civil Procedure § 1218(a) which provides: "[A] person who is subject to a
13 court order as a party to the action, or any agent of this person, who is adjudged guilty of
14 contempt for violating that court order may be ordered to pay to the party initiating the contempt
15 proceeding the reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred by this party in connection with the
16 contempt proceeding." [JSF ¶¶ 25, 30, Exhibits 10, 11 and 12].

17 Defendant Asimos has made no attempt in his Opposition to address the factual and
18 procedural differences presented by the Contempt Judgment and the Second Appeal Attorney
19 Fee Award. None of the cases cited by Defendant Asimos have any bearing on these claims.
20 Defendant Asimos' post-Discharge conduct that resulted in the Contempt Judgment and the
21 Second Appeal Attorney Fee Award could not, under any stretch of the imagination, have been
22 "fairly contemplated" by Plaintiff at any time.

23 Accordingly, Plaintiff is entitled to a declaration that the Contempt Judgment and the
24 Second Appeal Attorney Fee Award are not subject to the Discharge.

B. Even If The Court Determines That Plaintiff's Claims Are Otherwise Subject to the Discharge, Defendant Asimos' Adjudged Willfulness And Admissions Render Plaintiff's Claims Non-Dischargeable Pursuant to Section 523(a)(6)

1. Defendant Asimos Ignores The Contempt Judgment Against Him

In the Opposition, Defendant asserts that the facts “do not support a finding of willfulness and maliciousness.” (Opposition at 6:19-25). In making this assertion, Defendant Asimos completely ignores the express findings made by the San Francisco Superior Court against him following five (5) separate hearings during the course of the Contempt proceedings. The issue regarding Defendant Asimos’ willful and malicious conduct was presented to the Superior Court and the Court made the express finding, after consideration of all of the evidence submitted in the Contempt proceedings, that Defendant Asimos was guilty of contempt of court, ***beyond a reasonable doubt***, and that he “had knowledge of the Permanent Injunction, was able to comply at the time of the Permanent Injunction and continued to have such ability, ***and willfully failed to comply with the Permanent Injunction.***” [JSF ¶ 25; Exhibit 10 at p. 2]. Such findings made by the trial court clearly illustrate that Defendant Asimos’ conduct caused a willful and malicious injury to Plaintiff.

2. Defendant Asimos Knew About, And Authorized, The Conduct Of His State Court Attorney

Defendant Asimos’ attempt to hide behind, and place the blame on, his state court attorney at this late hour does not raise a triable issue of material fact sufficient to overcome the properly supported Motion before this Court. (Opposition 11:17 – 14:10). First, Defendant Asimos never raised any issue with his state court attorney in any of the proceedings up to this point. Indeed, even when he was faced with a potential judgment of civil contempt against him, Asimos did not assert that his lawyer failed to keep him informed or advise him on what he was legally required to do. Asimos had the opportunity to raise this defense when he addressed the Superior Court directly in the Contempt proceedings. Asimos’ own words to the Superior Court are telling. Rather than explain to the Court that his lawyer had “kept him in the dark” or that “he had no understanding of what he was required to do,” as he now claims, Asimos instead articulated that he fully knew and understood the nature of the proceedings he had initiated and

1 that he believed that Plaintiff was still liable to him for damages. [Reporter's Transcript of
2 Proceedings – Motions, February 4, 2016 (“Contempt Transcript”) at 18:8 – 22:25, attached as
3 Exhibit 14 to the Third Declaration of Stephan E. Kyle (“Third Kyle Decl.”) submitted herewith
4 and incorporated herein by reference]. At the February 4, 2016 hearing in the Contempt
5 proceedings, Defendant Asimos stated, in open court, as follows:

6 MR. ASIMOS:

7 ***

8 I have been in this litigation with the plaintiff for over five years.
9 I've waited over two years in the appeal -- Court of Appeal to get an
answer.

10 ***

11 When I first stepped into an office here in San Francisco in
12 November of 2009, I've dealt with this plaintiff for all of these years
13 who has created fraud against me, and the judgment that was
rendered was unfair. That's why it's in the Court of Appeals.

14 ***

15 The plaintiff, as a matter of record, stated two years after leaving
16 working under my broker's license that his gross revenues for Wired
17 Real Estate Group was \$100 million. The previous year -- and this
18 is all in writing. 880,000 in 2011. When he was with me for two
years, he generated a couple of deals that maybe gave me a few
thousand dollars.

19 ***

20 I have not been treated fairly by this Court in my opinion and with
21 all due respect, nor by the previous judge who heard the case, and I
22 am praying against all hope that the Court of Appeals finds in my
favor because this is a major travesty and miscarriage of justice.

23 ***

24 [A]lso, if the brief was read, and Mr. Kyle knows what's in the brief.
25 He knows that his client deposited over \$500,000 in undisclosed
26 deposits, which is sitting in front of the Court of Appeal right now
into a Wells Fargo account when he was working as an agent of
mine. All of this was disregarded.

27 ***

28 ***

1 I filed this appeal in November of 2013, and I've been waiting
2 patiently. I was in front of Judge Douglass, and I don't know if Mr.
3 Kyle is also stating or telling you or if you understand that Judge
4 Douglass – Judge Douglass is the one who asked me to sign it and
said he would hear me again and give me an opportunity to sign the
document.

5 ***

6 I signed the document, and I added that language because I felt I was
7 being treated unfairly. Simple as that. There was no major intent to
8 injure or hurt anyone. I earned that money from Mr. Thompson and
for myself at an 85/15 split in favor of Mr. Thompson.

9 ***

10 I was hoping that this Court was going to see this contempt and wait
11 until the Court of Appeals can run its course. Judge Jaroslovsky,
12 Northern District, he was the bankruptcy judge. And Mr. Kyle
13 knows because he has the motion. And he agreed we can't even go
14 forward with the adversary proceeding because his client is attacking
me in bankruptcy court. My constitutional right to file bankruptcy,
and he's besmirching my reputation, my character, my integrity, and
I've sat here.

15 [Exhibit 14, Contempt Transcript at 18:13 – 22:15].

16 **At no time during his lengthy statement to the Superior Court did Defendant**
17 **Asimos ever assert or proclaim, in an attempt to avoid the *mens rea* determination**
18 **necessary to contempt liability, that he had not been kept abreast of his lawyer's actions**
19 **in the state court proceedings.**

20 **3. Defendant Asimos Specifically Knew That Plaintiff Was**
21 **Forced to Initiate and Prosecute Contempt Proceedings**
Against Him

22 Defendant Asimos also misrepresents his level of knowledge regarding the Contempt
23 Proceedings filed against him. Specifically he states: "I was unaware that the Plaintiff was
24 pursuing a contempt proceeding against me as Barsotti did not immediately disclose that fact to
25 me." (Declaration of Dean Asimos (Adv. D.I. 81-1) at ¶ 30.) This statement is also belied by
26 the evidence. Defendant Asimos was, in fact, placed on notice on July 30, 2015 that Plaintiff
27 intended to file contempt proceedings if he did not provide the original signed Authorization
28

1 required by the Permanent Injunction. Plaintiff's counsel sent this notice not only to attorney
2 Barsotti, ***but also sent a copy of this letter to Defendant Asimos' counsel in this case, Joseph***
3 ***Angelo.*** [See, July 30, 2015 Letter to Jessica R. Barsotti, Esq., which is copied to Joseph Angelo,
4 Esq., attached as Exhibit 15 to the Third Kyle Decl.]. Certainly Defendant Asimos does not
5 contend that Mr. Angelo also failed to advise him of the threatened contempt proceedings.
6

7 **4. Discovery of Asimos' Attorney Jessica Barsotti Has Not Yet
Been Conducted**

8 Regardless, even if the Court is persuaded that Defendant Asimos may properly invoke
9 the advice of counsel defense in connection with the Section 523(a)(6) claim against him, a
10 decision on the Motion should be postponed until the parties have had the opportunity to obtain
11 third-party discovery from attorney Barsotti to investigate whether she actually acted as a "lone
12 wolf," as Defendant Asimos contends.
13

14 **III. CONCLUSION**

15 For the foregoing reasons, and as set forth in the Motion, Plaintiff has established, as a
16 matter of law, that Plaintiff's claims related to the Contract Attorney Fee Award, the Court Cost
17 Award, the First Appeal Attorney Fee Award, the Contempt Judgment and the Second Appeal
18 Attorney Fee Award were not "fairly contemplated" by Plaintiff as would be required to include
19 such claims within the scope of the Discharge. Similarly, Defendant's asserted lack of knowledge
20 of his attorney's litigation conduct is belied by the evidence before this Court. Accordingly,
21 Plaintiff respectfully requests that his Motion for Summary Judgment be granted.
22
23

24 DATED: October 28, 2020

KYLE LAW CORPORATION

25
26
27 By s/ Stephan E. Kyle
28 Stephan E. Kyle, Esq.
Attorneys for Jason Everett Thompson